have brought Brooks of Carolina up to the fighting point. The upshot is that he now holds in the State a more formidable position than ever, and they are a public laughing stock. They had better hold their tongues hereafter. If they cannot get Botts out of Virginia, how can they get Virginia out of the Union ?

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Monday, Oct. 13, 1856. Immense meetings of the friends of the union ticket have been held in Franklin and Cumberland Counties during the past week, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. David F. Robinson, M. C. of the XVIIth Congressional District, and Samuel Todd, M. C. of the XVIth District, Anson Burlingame, S. P. Hanscom, clerk of Kansas Commission, C. C. Woodman and E. C. Baker of Massachusetts, and David W. Sellers of Philadelphia, have been the principal speakers. There is an immense meeting held to-night addressed by Messra, Robinson and Hanscom. The friends of the Union ticket are sanguine of success, and the Bogus Democracy are everywhere despairing.

GOV. GEARY DRIVING OUT THE FRE-MONTERS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856. The Rev. Mr. Higginson, and Miles Moore, who was recently reported as a prisoner at Wyandot City, arrived in this city from Kansas to-day. Mr. Moore takes the field immediately for the Republican cause. Governor Geary is doing a splendid work for the Republicans by driving the best men of Kansas out of that Territory to take the stump for the Pathfinder.
ILLINOIS.

ONLY AN ARMISTICE WITH THE BORDER RUFFIANS—ANOTHER RAID ON FOOT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1856.

I have just received a letter from a perfectly reliable man in Lawrence, K. T., of which the following is an extracts

" LAWRENCE, October 3, 1856. "Many of our people are leaving for fear of famine in the Winter. Can they be reassured? We are having an armistice till after election; then we expect the sterm to come. Gov. Geary is a failure. His only which is make.

baving an armistice bil after election; then we expect
the sterm to come. Gov. Geary is a failure. His only
object is to make Buchanan capital for the East.

"I have learned from a reliable source that it is the
intention of the Missouri Ruffians to make an attempt
upon the Free-State men of the Territory, and to drive
them cut sometime between the middle of November
and the first of December. This can only be prevented
by an immediate effort to supply and strengthen the
Free-State men, who are now suffering and struggling
with despotism. with despotism.
"I trust our friends in New-York and New-England

will see the necessity of forwarding all the means they can spare before the 1st of December, so as to supply provisions and clothing for the suffering."

#### KANSAS NEWS.

St Louis, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856. The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived in this city, that on Thursday last a report having reached Platte City, Missouri, that Messrs. Berry & Walker, merchants of Weston, had sold some citizens of Kansas a quantity of flour, a party of one hundred marched to arrest the parties implicated, and on arriv ing at Weston they laid the case before B. F. String fellow, who placed himself at their head and proceeded to the store of Messrs. Berry & Walker, and arrested the former, denouncing him as an Abolitionist and threatening to hang him.

Mr. Berry appealed to the citizens of Weston, who assembled in force and ordered the Platte party to leave the place in ten minutes, which they did. The people of Weston then publicly denounced Mr. Stringfellow's conduct, and commanded him to leave th country in five days or suffer the consequences.

### KANSAS ELECTION.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856. We have meager returns from Kansas, indicating the election of Mr. Whitfield to Congress, without opposition. No disturbances took place.

FLORIDA ELECTION.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.
Dispatches have been received here from Montgomery and Milledg ville, which leave no doubt that it e Americans have carried Florida.
Full returns from Columbia, Nassau, St. Johns, Futnam, Duval and Jackson Counties give Walker (American), for Governor, 1,179 votes, and Perry (Democrat), 993. Alachua and Marion counties have gone Democratic, and Cambria, Hamilton, Holmes, Madison, Santa Rosa and Walton have gone American.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.

Madison, Santa Rosa and Warton have gone American.

PHILABELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12, 1856.

A dispatch from Florida reperts eight Counties carried by the Democrats, and eight by the Americans.

A gain to the latter of 350 votes. Thirteen Counties are yet to be heard from.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION Boston, Monday, Oct. 13, 1896.
The Republicans of the IXth District have nomnated Henry Chapin of Worcester for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.
Workester, Mass., Oct. 13.
The Fremont Americans and Republicans of Worcester county met in separate Conventions here to-day. Not being able to agree upon a union ticket, each convention nominated separate tickets for Senators and county efficiers; the Americans pledging their senatorial candidates to support Mr. Summer for U. S. Senator. The Americans also nominated Col. DeWitt for Congress in the IXth District, in opposition to Mr. Chapin, the Republican candidate. Mr. DeWitt appeared in the Convention and accepted the nomination.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856.
A grand Democratic torchight procession took place
bere to-night, and exceeded anything of the kind hith-

here to-night, and exceeded anything of the kind nimeric attempted in this city.

The Hon. Thes. Corwin delivered a speech here. He defended Mr. Fillmore and administration—maintained the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of Stavrey in the Territories; disclaimed that his purpose was electioneering for any man belonging to an old party now extinct. He spoke simply as a citizen who desired to confer with his fellows as to their duty in this emergency. He had no political aspirations, having had enough of involuntary servitude in holding a Federal office, and claimed the benefit of the Ordinance of 1787. The people, he considered, were themselves of 1787. The people, he considered, were themselves to blane for much of the trouble the country has been brought into. He believed that Mr. Fillmore's views are the same as his own in regard to the power of Congress legislating on Slavery in the Ferritories.

A fire occurred here to-day in A. Shaw's furniture store, doing damage to the extent of about \$10,000. RUMORED MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS

OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.
Reports are current here that the Governors of the fifteen Southern States will meet at Raleigh, to-morrow to consider what steps it will be necessary to take for the protection of the rights of the Southern States, should Mr. Fremont be elected to the Presidency.

## WHOLESALE ARREST OF FIREMEN.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF FIREMEN.

Pilliadelinia, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.

There is much excitement in relation to the imprisonment of more than thirty of the members of the Shiffer Hose Company. Writs of habeas corpus are to be issued to procure their release before the election day. Letters from Baltimore state that large numbers from the Rip Rap and Empire Clabs are on their way hither to operate on the election.

The investigation in the Mayor's Office in the Shiffler Hose Co.'s case attracted a large crowd. No conclusive evidence was elicited. One officer testified that he believed John English of Baltimore was the person that fired the pistol, but the slug taken from the body of the deceased proved entirely too large for the pistol found on English, thereby disproving that charge. On the conclusion of the evidence, a metion to discharge a portion of the prisoners on bail was argued; but Attorney-General Reed concluded that they should be remanded for trial on a charge of murder and riot. The whole party, thirty three in number, was committed. This decision has created much angry feeling among the friends of the prisoners.

the friends of the prisoners.

Application will be made to-morrow to Judge Thompson for writs of Habess Corpus in the Shiffler cases.

As twenty-four hours must clapse after granting the writs before investigation can be made, the prisoners cannot be liberated on bail before Wednesday.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST

CHARLES FROM HAVANA AND LAND CHARLES FROM HAVANA AND CHARLES FROM HAVANA AND KEY West on the 10th inst. has arrived at this port.

The steamer Granada, from Aspinwall with the New-Orleans portion of the California mails, arrived at Havana on the 10th. The Hon. Pierre Soulé was among the passengers.

The British war-steamer Falcon left Havana on the

10th, for Port Royal. A rumor was current that a Spanish fleet would again

sail for Vera Cruz.

From Key West we learn that a large majority had

sail for Vera Criz.

From Key West we learn that a large majority had been given there for the Democratic ticket.

The steamslip Texas was overdue at that port from San Juan, and had not been heard of.

The stern frame of the ship Gardner Pike of New-York, also the stern frame of a large vessel, supposed to be the Excel, had come ashore at Sugar Loaf Key. Shipping Intelligence.—Arrived at Key West, Shipping Intelligence.—Arrived at Key West, Shipping Intelligence.—Arrived at Key West, Shipping Oct. 4, brig Tavailer, Boston; bark Joseph Hale, Philadelphia; Oct. 4, brig Tavailer, Boston; bark Joseph Hale, Philadelphia for New-Orleans—had been ashore on Yowey Rocks, near Cape Florids, on the lei inst, but got offlesking—ber cargo was uninjoired, but would discharge to repair. Also str., Oct. 8, U.S. schr. Pharos, New York, ship Humpbrey, Berrington, New-York, bound to New-Orleans—want ashore on the eight of the 3d inst, on Delta Shoal, but was got off after paying a salvage of \$4,000, and proceeded on her voyage. The fair Eliza was condemned and sold on the thinat, for \$2,100. The damage to the bark emigrant amounted to \$9,500; the salvage upon the ship had cargo had not been adjudicated. The property asked from the ship lease Allerton, not perishable, has been reshipped to New-Orleans, and that damaged was to be sold. The ship had settled.

Salled from Key West, Oct. 10, schr Hiawaths, New-York, Sold from Key West, Oct. 10, schr Hiawaths, New-York, Sch.

e ship had settled. Sailed from Key West, Oct. 10. schr Hiswaths, New-York; S. schr. Pharos, for Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAN-

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair opens to-day. There is an immense throng of people in the city in consequence, and the day is being observed as a holiday. The weather, however, is unfavorable for a holiday. The the Exhibition. The steamer David Tatum is reported as sunk in the Missouri River. Loss, \$30,000. Insured for \$24,000.

LARGE FIRE AT MANCHESTER, PA.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock a fire broke out in
the extensive building occupied by Messrs. Phelps,
Carr & Co. as a coach and wagon manufactory in
Manchester, two miles below this city. There being
no fire companies and but few facilities to check the
flames, the fire spread rapidly, involving the destruction of the whole block, including Hall & Speer's large

plow factory.
Several of the dwellings, as well as the buildings occupied by Messrs. Phelps, Carr & Co., were owned by Creus Townsend, and were valued at about \$10,000.

by Circus Townsend, and were valued at about \$10,000.
No, insurance on them.
Mesers. Phelps, Carr & Co.'s machinery was valued at \$30,000. Insured in two Philadelphia offices for

\$10,000,
Mesers. Hall and Speer's loss is very great. A large
amount of finished work was destroyed, with machinery,
patterns, timber, &c. Their stock and buildings are
insured for \$14,000.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.

The mail train from Suspension Bridge to Windsor, over the Great Western Road, came in collision with a cattle train near London early on Thursday morning. Several of the cars belonging to the cattle train were threwn down an embankment, killing 25 valuable cattle. The mail and happens cars were, driven the cattle. the. The mail and baggage cars were driven through the forward passenger car, attached to the mail train, but fortunately no lives were lost. During the confu-sion the mail and baggage cars caught fire, and, with the mails, baggage, and express goods, were entirely

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856,
An accident occurred about 9 o'clock this evenir
at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at which place the were holding a Fair for the benefit of the orphans. The room being crowded to excess, the floor gave way, precipitating them into the basement beneath. No lives were lost, but a large number were seriously injured. There were at least 1,200 in the room at the time. Great excitement prevailed.

THE PROSPECT IN CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1856. I learn that a set of government officials and broken-down gamblers have been engaged for a few days past in getting up what purports to be testi mony against Fremont. This is to be sent off by the steamer of to-day, as I learn, so that it may do its work in the East, and there can be no danger of its being refuted before election. What the nature of the charge is, I know not. They have been manufactured for the occasion. The Border-Ruffian papers are full of slanderous attacks this morning for the effect they may have at the East, if uncon-tradicted, as they must be, by the other papers of this steamer. I will say this, however, that there never has been a charge against Frement in this State that will cause him to lose a single rote. The opposition to him is purely political. No man in California will refuse to vote for him from doubt of his ability or integrity. No man in the State has ever gone through what he has with the government with so clean hands. His men who were with him in his explorations are nearly all most enthusiasti in his praises, and will all vote for him, except those who are in or expecting office under the Buchancers' rule. Whatever may be the result elsewhere, it is certain Fremont was the best no mince for this State that could have been selected The only thing to operate against him is the facthat the scene of his services was so remote that it may not be possible to refute all the later slanders before the election. But they are all villainous lies,

and will aid rather than injure him in California. We are confident here of carrying the State. Our adversaries don't seem to learn wisdom from their past experience, but have nominated for Congress two men of the regular Herbert stripe. Neither of them has ever killed any Irish waiters to my knowledge, but otherwise they are not a whit shead of Herbert. Our success will depend very much on the character of the news we get from the East. If Maine, &c., go all right, we will whip out the bastard Chivalry, otherwise not.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMLLY NOMINATIONS .- The Re oublicans of this city held their Assembly Conventions ast evening, and nominated the following candidates. Where no nominations were made, the Conventions diourned to meet at some other time:

ourred to meet at some other time:

Ist District—No nomination made.

Ild District—Mosely Lyon.

Illd District—No nomination made.

IVth District—Joseph Breck.

Vith District—Joseph Breck.

Vith District—Morris De Camp.

Vilth District—Joseph L. Dodge.

Xith District—Joseph L. Dodge.

Xith District—Joseph L. Dodge.

Xith District—Joseph L. Dodge.

Xith District—Edward Collin.

Xilth District—Edward Collin.

Xilth District—Benjamin W. Richards.

Xilth District—Benjamin W. Richards.

Xilth District—No nomination made.

XVth District—Thomas Doyle.

XVIth District—No nomination made.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN, - Hiram Berdan sq., the well-known Inventor, will deliver an address to mechanics and workingmen on the "Interests of Free Labor as involved in the pending political contest, at the Republican Headquarters, Fulton st., Breeklyn, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Club. The Fourth Ward Club. whose regular meeting was to take place at the same time and place, kindly consented to postpone it till tomorrow evening, as Mr. Berdan's engagements did not permit him to remain longer in this neighbourhood. Fourth Ward Club will be addressed tomorrow vering by Richard C. Underhill, and Rollin Sandford,

EIGHTH WALD, BROOKLYS .- An eathusisstic meetng of the friends of Freedom and Fremont was held at Mechanics Hall in Gowanns on Friday evening last. Addresses were made by Mr. Reynolds and Col. C. J. Jack. The hall was crowded, and the greatest interest in the arguments advanced by the speakers was manifested by the audience.

THE GREAT BORE. - The Hoosic Tunnel is in a fair state of progress. The Company expect to get a thousand feet into the mountain by the first of April acut and to have seven miles of the read completed.

FERNANDO WOOD AND HIS INDORSERS.

From The Dady News. We have promised to show how the funds of the City of New-York are made serviceable to Wood in obtaining indorsements of character. Perhaps nothing has surprised the mass of this community more than the request signed by the twenty-eight mercantile gentlemen who desired Mr. Wood to be a candidate for reelection. The intention of the document was to mislead. We do not charge that it was the intention of the signers. We charge it as the intention of Wood to mislead the public mind into the belief that the honest and conservative classes of this city desired to reelect him. Many of these gentlemen never read the paper-many of them signed because they saw the names of their friends appended to itmany of them are not voters in this city, not being res idents here, and we say that not five out of the twen-ty-eight who subscribed to the document will give this day a certificate that they will vote for Wood on the day of election. This is said after full investigation. and we defy Wood to get the signatures of five of the

subscribers that they will vote for him.

Wood will not ask for that, because he has already used them to produce the result he wished. These gentlemen owe it to themselves to come out and de clare to the community whether or not they now will vote for Wood after the uncontradicted and judicially settled exposures made of his fraudulent acts. Their estimate of character must be low indeed if these gentlemen will leave their fellow-citizens to believe they intend to vote for a man stamped with the mercantile infamy of defrauding his own partner out of thousands of dollars.

It will be asked, How was this document obtained One of the leading gentlemen in obtaining the signaures (and whose own name does not appear) has some commercial interests which the Mayor, in his official capacity, could and has aided. In gratitude for that

Another gentleman who signed desired that the Quarantine laws should not be rigidly enforced, and because Wood recommended that they should not be, he, in grateful return, signed the document. Within a few weeks past we were threatened with the scourge of yellow fever. The Mayor recommended that the Quarantine regulations should be made easy for the merchants, and Wood knew that this would give him a right to call on the merchants benefited for their support. He was willing, in his corrupt selfishness, t isk the desolation of this city by fever if he could get the indorsement of merchants interested in shipping.

We have a strong disposition to put the dissecting knife into every name, and expose the private reasons for each individual signature. Suffice it to say that scarcely a man who signed acted from a knowledge of Wood's public and private career. Some were deceived; others signed from that snobness to sign because big names were subscribed, but most from personal considerations. The public was the last idea in their minds. We use the word jersonal as opposed to private motive; not that they were benefited in pecuniary interests, but that they did the act to oblige the persons who called on them with the paper.

We will now proceed to open the means whereby, a great measure, this document was obtained, and will show how cleverly Wood manages the public moneys

o promote his personal advancement.

The funds of the City of New-York, amounting throughout the year to millions, are deposited in some bank in this city by the Treasurer of the city. Whe Wood was elected Mayor, the moneys were in the Mechanics' Bank. Wood applied while they were there for a loan of several thousand dollars, but before an answer was given Wood withdrew his application. Probably he foresaw the result, and prudently retired from this application. When Robert Kelly died, it was expected that some Democrat would be appointed Much to the surprise of every one a Mr. Stout was appointed. Who was Mr. Stout? was the inquiry every one. He was not known in Tammany Hall as colitician. On inquiry, Mr. Stout appears to have een a Know-Nothing with Fernando Wood in the Know-Nothing Lodges. Wood will probably say this is untrue, but still the fact is that both of them were sworn members of the "American" party, known commonly as the Know-Nothing party. This trick o denying membership in the Know-Nothing Order mus be exposed. The members of this dark-lantern cabal do not know each other as Know-Nothings. Whatever the name of the organization, Wood and Stout have taken the oath of proscription against the naturalized citizen and Roman Catholics. So far as Wood has gone, he has proved himself a double traiter First, by taking the oath-and next, by violating it.

But where does Stout live ' was the next questic It was answered, in Brooklyn. This was denied, and the Directory was appealed to for the purpose of showing Mr. Stout's residence in this city. In the Directory of 1856-57 appeared the following:

Alexander V. Stout, No. 30 St. Mark's place. But in Clinton avenue, near Myrtle, in Brocklyn, also it appeared that Mr. Stout had a dence. His house, regularly furnished, with his family, was there. It will be asked how is his residence in St. Mark's place explained. Turn to the Directory

again and the following will appear:

Bertamin F. Camp, No. 58 St. Mark's pisce. Benjamin F. Camp, No. 56 St. Mark's place. Who is Mr. Camp THe is a connection of Mr. Stout and is a director in the Shoe and Leather Back, where Mr. Stout was President at the time of his appoint ment as Treasurer. Have we not a right to say that Mr. Stout was a resident of Brooklyn, and not of New York, when he was appointed, and that his St. Mark's esidence is Mr. Camp's and not that of Mr. Stout. We trust that Mr. Stout may be challenged at the poils e that we can learn whether he is a resident of the

City of New-York. We have settled that Mr. Wood appointed a Know Nothing resident of Brooklyn to the office of Treasurer. The Democracy had a right to have that office con ferred on a Democrat of this city. The office yields to its incumbent from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. It is one of deep moment, and should be conferred, not on an enemy, but a friend. What amount of money has Mr. Stout under his custody? When he was ap-pointed last June, he transferred from the Mechanics Bank to the Shee and Leather Bank, of which he President, over one MILLION OF DOLLARS.

There is generally a large deposit of the public noney in the Bank, and at the present time we have tenson to believe there is in custody of the Shoe and Leather Bark about ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Before the close of the year it will amount to nearly two neillions. The taxes are generally paid in at a rate of \$2.0,000 to \$180,000 during the Fall months. Last year the Mechanics Bank had \$1,800,000, in the month of December, of the public moneys. Beside the funds of the Corperation, Stout's Bank has the fouds of the Creten Water Department and the Street Commission ets, amounting to between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Here is a fund well worthy of care. It is made the candation of discounts in the Shee and Leather Bank, and that Bank lends it to other Banks to form the bas of discounts. For this three villions not one cent of interest is paid. The laboring masses are taxed to fill e coffers of the Banks, and this very money, arising to the sweat of labor, expands the circulating me of paper collars, and increases the price of flour fuel to every poor man. If Wood had given us a ge on finance instead of fortifications, he would dete some good. He takes good care not to refer

such operations as relieve the peer laborer.

Mr. Steut, in return for these favors conferred or im, was active in procuring signatures to the indorse ment of Wood. Mr. Camp, a Director in the Bank. also was active. Both these men made personal application to gentlemen for their signatures. After the obtaired signatures, the Clerk in the office of the Mayor carried the paper around Wall street. It may as well be added that some persons whom Wood procured support for Congressional and other comma tions (and whom, of course, he has betrayed), obtained

It would be interesting to learn who have discounts trem the Shoe and Leather Pank since last June. We have to power over than books, but if we had we should be happy to tears who are designs.

It is well known that members of Congress had discunts from the United States Bank We hear nothing of the Shoe and Leather Bank's

dealings because it is not a public institution. It would be well for the stockholders of that bank to take advice of the history of the defunct Bank of the United States. They were ruined by the bank inter fering in politics. Let this bank beware. Let the public opinion be exerted against it, and the masse hold the power in their own hands. Every bank bil uttered by the Shoe and Leather Bank is a sword in the hand of every laborer to compel specie payment Let the bank selected by Fernando Wood look to its own interest, and let them enjoy the millions of the masses without interest, but let them not intrude into politics to obtain indersements for the indicted-and-

plead-the-statute-of-limitations Wood. With such a mercantile character as Wood has shown by the Marvine fraud, what do the community think would be the limits of his integrity, if he can reach

anything with his long arm. Let Brown, Brothers & Co. answer.

FREMONT'S ALLEGED CATHOLICISM. A CARD FROM THE REV. DR. PISE

A CARD FROM

A CARD FROM

My attention has been directed to the following paragraph, which appeared in the columns of The New-York Evening Lapress, on Saturday last, and is credited to The Crassader:

We are moneyer, informed that the Rev. Constantine Piece St. Charles Borromee Church, in Brooklyn, administered the sacrament of the Encharist to Frement, while he was Chaplain

secrament of the Eucharist to Frement, while he was Chaplain of Congress at Washington.

It is true that I was Chaplain of the United States Senate, elected by the liberal suffrages of that honorable body, of which not one of the members professed the Catholic faith: but I am not aware that then, or at administered the Holy Fucharis to any other time, I administered the Holy Eucharist to Col. Frement, with whom I am not personally ac

usint d.

I, therefore, consider it due to justice and truth-to Cel. Fremont and myself-soletnnly to disavow the statement, which I have never, either directly or indirectly, caused to be made.

CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, D. D.

Bracklyn, Sydney Place, Oct. 13, 1856.

MCMASTER BACKS OUT AGAIN.

McMASTER BACKS OUT AGAIN.
From The Commercial Advertiser.
On the 5th of last September, in reply to an objectionable demand. I wrote a letter to a resident of Onio, in which the assertion is made that Mr. Fremont had "prefessed to be a Catholic," had "given himself out as a Catholic," and that, if he denied that fact under his own name, I would prove his dental a fasschood.
That the religious test exists among us, is evidenced by the fact of the collateral issue upon Col. Fremont sveracity in respect to his religious professions. I have, however, steadily maintained that that issue ought not oexist; that it is un-American and unjust. In the letter referred to, I begin and end by denouncing it, declaring that "the religion of Mr. Fremont, if he has "any, has nothing to do with his claims for office." In The Freeman's Journal of Sept. 13, two weeks preearly, has nothing to do with his claims for office. In The Freeman's Journal of Sept. 13, two weeks previous to the publication of my letter, it is said to be the "real American principle that a man's religion is "not a matter on which he ought to submit to questioning." In the same journal (and still prior to the publication of my private letter), I said, "To be of the Protestant, or of the Catholic religion—or to be of norm—or to have changed from Protestant to Catholic, or from Catholic to Protestant, is not to be admitted as any political test in this country."

Now it certainly was not the intention of a private letter, directed to an obscure town in a distant state, in reply to a private letter, to throw a bone to the bandogs of the political press of this city—aiready deafen-

cogs of the political press of this city—already deafen-ing the land with their clamor. My friends, moreover, represent to me that, in the interim of a month from the date of my letter, several respectable persons some of them more directly engaged than myself in politica-life, have offered, or made, the identical issue with my nown. It is enough to name a few of them. Mr. Hunt, a gentleman of high social standing in St. Louis, has been cited by the local press as alliming, from his per-sonal knowledge, Col. Fremont's profession and prac-

sonal knowledge. Col. Fremont's profession and practice of the Catholic religion.

Col. Sullivan has publicly proclaimed in Cincinnati his personal knowledge of similar facts in Washington City. Mr. Yeaden, one of the editors and proprietors of The Charieston S. C.) Courier, now or lately in this city, has announced the possession, on the part of the editors of that paper, of oral and documentary evidence of Col. per, of oral and documentary
Fremont's having been in the communion of
Catholic Church—that which has not been asserte Fremont's having teen in the command of the Catholic Church—that which has not been asserted by me, and which I hope may prove never to have been the case. This documentary evidence, Mr. Yesdon adds, "is as yet confidential, but the seal of confidence will be removed if Col. Fremont shall date by "make the issue presented and challenged by The "Charleston Courier," that is, "shall deny under "his own name that he has ever been a Catholic. My friends, therefore, now represent to me that thesproofs have anticipated mine, and that, on my owninging or precluding rigorously all religious tests for

proofs have anticipated mine, and to me that these proofs have anticipated mine, and that, on my own principle, precluding rigorously all religious tests for effice. I ought not to favor the agitation of this, the original issue, by needlessly furnishing campaign documents for the canvass, on one side or on the other, the more so, that my letter was not addressed to the public, or meant for publication as indeed its off hand style alone demonstrates. Twenty-one days passed before it reached the press, which it then did by a breach of preparety. Coming forth without the writer's knowledge or consent, only by a betrayal of implied confidence, it is fairly entitled to stand on its own nerits, its contents entire as signed by its author, an actual, not a "virtual," document, its piedge coupled with its condition neither more nor less than it substantially is. In that form its enemies have gotten it, and in that form they are welcome to it.

form they are welcome to it. Unless the gentieman in question be accorded the

Unless the gentieman in question be accorded the rare privilege of discoursing undemable evidence for bimself, to be retailed by interested proxies, the public mind must, with the evidence already elicited, settle upon the conviction that Mr. Frement has, in several communities, remote from one another, at diversinces, "professed to be a Catholic," "given himself out as a Catholic, by word, by act, in private and in public. Were the thing to do over again, there is enough of fanalicism among the supporters of Mr. Frement to preclude his nomination on the ground of his religious unfitness. But the issue being joined, and advanced so far, the only course left is to hide in the dust and smoke of animeasured abuse the obstacles which lie in the way of the ambitious Pathünder. As to the trio of the noisiest newspapers in New-York, which have been siming to control the legislation of the country, and are now herded together in the attempt to cleet a President for the people of the United States, I have only to hope that, among other important ends, this contest may be the means of breaking the overgrown power of the two-penny unprincipled press, by awaking the people to its monstrus and unheard-of strogance and pretension. Little respect have they, in reality, for the people, when for the individual man, even if already choses by the people to the most elevated offices, they have no language but that of the grossest insuit. The Herald, which never possessed any principles. The Taist Ne, which never possessed any but bad principles, and The Daily Times, which follows first the one and then the other of these—but always "non passibut #; in the laking. The very possessed any but bad principles, and The Daily Times, which follows first the ene and then the other of these—but always "non passibut #; in the laking. The very possessed any principles. The Taist Ne, which never possessed any but bad principles, and The Daily Times, which follows first the ene and then the other of these—but always "non passibut #; in the laki the other of these—but always non passibut a plus -bave complimented me with their pointless abuse They are incapable of causing, on my part, the takin of a single step to the right or to the left, in any hi

of a single step, to the right of to the letter they man transaction.

The last named point, while putting its officious fingers poor Mr. Fremont's mouth, to hash him from all reply, and trying to say savey things to myself, in the same copy—with anusing inconsistency, decounced Judge McGrath for not having thrown off his official robes and descended into the areas to fight a poince doe'—as if the pies for passivity in the latter case the same of the same copy. were rot a thousand times stronger than that for the self-imposed manness which it defends in Mr. Fre-ment. They seemed to have swathed their candidate ment. They seemed to have swathed their candidate, like the growing queen bee, but in an investiture of gail not horey—while they fly abroad to do the stinging. It is to be hoped that the great national party will prove to be the gaintlet whose grasp shall crush the whole verations, burying tribe.

To you respectful comments, Mr. Editor, and their respectable channel, I decide to say thus much, while the prints I have nentioned are, in my opinion, to be resisted by any freeman who would not give ground to the new tyranny of the type they are leagued to establish over the community and the country.

lish over the community and the country.

No. V = 1, Oc. 11 1005

J. A. McMASTER.

LATER FROM HAVANA

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Alfred G. Graarrived here this morning about 1 o'clock. She left New-Orleans Oct. 5, at 8 a. in., and entered the harbor of Havana at sunrise on the 8th. landed her mails and passetgers, coaled, and left for New York at . m. the same day.

Among her passengers for this cut, is Lieut. Stuart.

Among her passengers for this ca, is became, it. N. Mail Agent of the West India Mail steame. Fay, recomity her near Lobes Island. He accompanies his return mail from Tampico and Vera Cruz, bungs it to Mayana by H. B. M. frights Amphion, and vail proceed hence in the Africa.

The usual Spanish deet lay at accept in the barb-

of Havara, and but one foreign vessel of war, H. B. M Sleep Falcon, 14 guns, Commander Campion, fr m Nothing of special interest is noted at Hayans, save a croise off the Island.

an impression current ashore that an unusual number f slave cargoes are being landed on the island. The yellow fever has ceased its ravages.

The Empire City has experienced a succession of ad weather since leaving her wharf at New-Orleans. ncessant rains and head winds.

# LABOR AND LIBERTY Mass Meeting of Mechanics. JERSEY CITY FOR REPUBLICANISM.

SPEECH OF WM. H. FRY.

A meeting of the Workingmen of Jersey City wa held last evening in Park Hall, to hear Wm. H. Fry give an address on the Rights and Dignity of Labor Rockets were discharged, and a bonfile kindled in the streets before the meeting commenced. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and many could not gain admit tance. It was decorated with the following inscrip-

> PURE REPUBLICANISM. Men well your part—there all the her

SLAVERY SNEERS AT FREE LABOR. A Southern journal says that "Northern Free Society consists of Greasy Mechanics, Filthy Operatives, and Small field Farmers, who do their own drudgery, and are not fit to associate with a gentleman's body servant."

Lists of illustrious workingtnen were painted upon canvas, and suspended in the hall, with names as

ollows: Benjamin Franklin, printer Samuel Alama, wire worke Gen. Putram. farmer. Gen. Greene, farmes. Roger Shermas shoemakes (Robert Futton, machinist), Amos and Abbott Lawrence, clerks: Silas Wright, farmer. Zadoc Pratt, tanner Elibu Burritt, olsekamith. Thomas Corwin, waggonboy; Thomas Corwin, waggonboy; Thomas Ewbank, tin-smith, N. 1 Barks, machinist. Hiram Powers, clockmaker; James Harpeninter, Heury Wilson, shoemaker; George Steers, appinter, Heury Wilson, shoemaker; George Steers, and Barder; Paul Stillman, machinist, Bayard Taylor, printer Millard Fillmaner, wood-carder; Damiel S. Dickinson, tailor Stephen A. Douglass, cabinet maker.

Mr. S. F. Noves called the meeting to order and cominated the following officers to preside:

commanded the nonlowing orders to pressure.

President—B. B. GRISNELL.

Fice. Presidents—First Ward—David Teylor (Superintend of Sop-Works). John Wood (glass blower). Secon Vard—Henry French (sho-maker). Henry M. Baker (tailor hird Ward—Win Bunnstet (massen). James S. Hutton (blownin). Fourth Ward—George W. Dempsey (pile-driver math). Fourth Ward—George W. Dempsey (pile-driver math). nair). Fourth Ward-George W. Dempsey (pue-driver latrick Nugent (tinsmith). Secretarits-James Gilkinson (tailor), Nathaniel Turu

These gentlemen were chosen the officers of the neeting, and took their seats upon the platform.

The following resolutions were then submitted:
Resolved. That we are in favor of Free Labor and opposed to
be extusion of Slavery, and we condemn the aristocratic doctime of the Slavery Extusionist that Slavery is the natural
and normal condition of the laboringman.
Resolved. That we don't that the evils of Free Society are inthe rable, and that the mechanics and laborers of the North are

fit for self-government.

Resisted. That we do not "sicken" at the name of Free Socie,

to not hate everything that is free but we are in favor of Free
blor. Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Territories for Free en. Resolved, That we indorse the assertion that "Free Labor

the natural capital which conscitutes the real wealth of the areat country, and creates that intelligent power in to masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of Free maint orderd. That every motive which can stimulate conservand patriotic citizens to earnest exertion for the prosperit it vation of their race, and the honor and greatness of the nought to arouse us to a firm resistance of the aggression.

stion, ought to arouse as the arrived in which all who are inter-Resolved. That a crisis has arrived in which all who are inter-acted in the rights and dignity of Free Labor ought to free houselves from their allegiance to parties, disregard the dieta-tion of political leaders, and act with independence for their wn good, the good of their country, and the welfare of their Resolved. That we are in favor of the Union for the sake o

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. WM. H. FRY amid loud applause.

Mr. Fay commenced by saying that the fire which ne saw in the streets as he was coming to the meeting reminded him of the prairie fire which had come to us from Iowa, fringing the Lake and reaching Vermont, Connecticut and Maine; and he hoped that election New-Jersey would be similarly illuminated. One of the grandest things in history was due to New-Jersey-and Mr. Fry described here the initial pro ceedings of New-Jersey against Slavery, when all Christendom was steeped in the traffic. The Republican party was not an Abolition party, unless it was so called in the which Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton were Presidents of Abolition Societies. He came from the State of New-York, a State whose natural grandeurs he depicted-whose grand Niagara cuncied a dirge of nations as they melted one after another into the eternal and the infinite; a State which could not be untrue to Freedom. Nor did he believe that New-Jersey could be. His object in coming here was to present facts to people who were wavering or opposed to us in this crisis, a crisis, he did not eritate to say, greater than even that which of the Revolution. He would caused the war examine the platforms of the opposing parties. He should attempt to be purely impersonal in laying the bodies of the different parties on his platform, and ect them with an impartial scalpel. should dissect them with an impartial scalpet. In the American P atform there was a seventh section, which ndersement of the Nebraska bill. In all the Southe

should discret them with an impartial scalpel. In the American Patform there was a seventh section, which was considered by the friends of Slavey as a complete indersement of the Nebraska bill. In all the Southern States, that seventh section was considered perfectly satisfactory on the selicet. Mr. Filmore himself said, two vears ago, on the steps of an Alabama Court House, that his early prejudices against Slavery were removed; and but the other day he had declared that the Southern States would secede if Mr. Frement were elected, and Mr. Brucks acting on that suggestion had counseled marching on Washington and taking the freasury. [Several Fillmore rowdies here called upon Mr. Fry to read the entire Fillmore platform. He read the Seventh section, and asked if Kansas had been admitted as it provided. He read also that portion of the Cincinnati platform which relates to Slavery.] All the Buchsanan Senators, including Cass himself, had voted for a resolution affirming that none of the Territories had a right to shut out Slavery. Gov. Wise of Virginia had said that Buchsanan presented as clear a record on the subject of Slavery as Calboun himself. A Buchsanan man asked for proof, and Mr. Fry tead the endorsement of The Richmond Enquirer of Mr. Buchsanan fidelity to the Union. Mr. Fry read extracts also from the Republican Platform; they were received with lond cheering. As regarded liberty, Mr. Fry said the progress of the Southern States had been downward. The first settlers were young aristocrats, who had lost their fourtunes or their honor, and slaves were brought to Virginia in 16:0 because they preferred making others work for them to working themselves. Slavery did not begin in New-Jersey or New-England. As Slavery give in the South it excited the indignation of her wise and good men. Washington, Jeffersen. Lee Mason, and Henry were heartily opposed to it. Two years before the Declaration of Indignation of her wise and good men. Washington, Jeffersen. Lee Mason, and Henry were heartily opposed to it. Two y cast borates it had existed. Slavery alone destroyed every ance at Empire. Let not gentlemen talk to him subtuit the sale of toth or ploys Slavery destroyed Empires as if Pandemonium were poured over. Mr. Fry then went into particulars of ancient Slavery, the wing how it grew and destroyed Empires, and the pulicular showed deep interest in the exposition. But

end men began to accumulate large quantities of land, then the citizens of conquered cities were enslaved to till those lands. In the greatest days of the Roman Empire there were 4,000,000 slaves in Iraly, and incredible cruelities were committed upon them in order to keep them in subjection. Mr. Fry traced the growth and the cruelities of Roman Slavery, and the fall of the Roman Empire therefrom. Over a thousand millions of acres in this country were Over a thousand millions of acres in this country were devastated by this curse—land enough to support the extire population of the globe. He had shown how the cutire population of the globe. He had shown how the South estimated mechanics. No mechanic, dependent on his wages, in South Carolina could be elected to the Legislature. For that, a man must own ten slaves, or its equivalent in land—350 acres. The Government of the country was in the hands of sixty thousand slaveholders. Of the three hundred and forty thousand slaveowners, only sixty thousand held slaves enough to make it their interest to have a Slave Oligarchy. When George Washington was elected President, the whole North voted for him. The South begrat its sectionalism then. John Adams, who was the great pamphicier of the Revolution, the great legislator in Congress, the man who nominated George Washington—the South voted in great part against him. Mr. Fry traced particularly the votes for Presidents Washington—the South voted in great part against him.
Mr. Fry traced particularly the votes for Presidents
and Vice-Presidents, showing how the South had ruled
superne, although the North was superior to the South
in votes, in arts and in arms. When John Quincy
Adams was elected, the South received his election
with a general sneer of disdain. Martin Van Burea
was elected because he was a Northern man with
Southern principles. Mr. Fry passed in review the
later Presidential elections; he said that the South had
uniformly nominated the President of the country, and
that they had never missed their man. The first question asked of a man who set himself up for a representative of Democracy in the South was, virtually: Do you tion asked of a man who set himself up for a represe tive of Democracy in the South was, virtually: Do buy and sell mechanics and workingmen! If welco buy and sell mechanics over the House of Kepresentatives, we should find that the Southern Representatives bought and sold mechan-ics. What did these men get for their work? He had in the Southern Repress natives bought and soon mechanics. What did these men get for their work? He had in his pocket an account of the cost of keeping slaves on various plantations in the South, and the average annual expense of keeping them was from \$20 to \$30. Mr. Fry here entered at length into the domestic statistics of slavekeeping, and showed how they affected the wages and consition of free mechanics. It had been cented that bloedhounds were used to hunt the best mechanics at the South. But it was common throughout Texas and Leusiana [Mr. Fry held up a large printed poster advertising a slave-hunter's business]. This was the way in which carpenters and mechanics were treated in Texas. In addition to this it was proposed to open the slave-trade directly with Africa. Mr. Fry tead from The Charleston Standard an extract demanding this favor of the North. Mr. Fry said in conclusion: Gentlemen, a few words more, and I have doe. I have endcavered to define exactly the proportions of this contest, and to show the men who take up God's creation where he left it and fashion it to the uses of their fellows. What are the true issues of this mighty contest? I have shown which of these platforms is for Labor, and which is against Labor. And now, gentlemen, allow me, in a few words of conclusion, to ask your serious attention to the avial nature of the contest on which you are about to enter. You are the freemen who have reduced this country from savagery and made it the wonder of the nations. Your agriculture, your manifold labors do not blast the North, the more you work the more God blesses your labors; for Karthlovos man to let deepest recesses, it he only obey the law of love and treat man as he deserves to be treated. Let him work on till his stature reach the clouds and honor off the nations. Your agriculture, your work the more food blesses your labors; for Karthlovos man to ket deepest recesses, it he only obey the law of love and treat man as he deserves to be treated. Let him work on till his stature reach his pocket an account of the cost of keeping slaves on valocomotives, which send us over the land like thought; it was you that made the electric telegraph, which says to New-York stand thou side by side with Now-Orleans, and it is obeyed; it is you who have invented the sub-marine telegraph, subsoiling the ocean, and in two years you will have a tongue of fire beneath the Atlantic, saying, as nation speaks to nation and continent, come, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will relieve you of your dist mors, your fardels, at d the cumulated ignominy of six thousand years, and you shall be before your God as He made you, ereet; and you shall walk forth freemen in a land not dishonored by the tread of one single slave. ored by the tread of one single slave Mr. Fry closed his address amid a hurricane of ap-

plause, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him unenimously for his masterly effort.

Mr. VAN WINKLE then challenged any Fillmore or Buchanan man who might be present to meet him in open debate, and answered some questions which had een asked by the many questioners during Mr. Pry's

Speech.

The resolutions were then put and carried almost unanimously; the Fillmore men voted "No" throughout, especially on the last, which read:

Resolved, That we are in favor of Union for the sake of liberty. There was a party of 30 or 40 Fillmore men, who, by a preconcerted piot, wer present for the purpose of interruptions, and they succeeded in producing some disorder for a while and in making the tone of the meeting more nelitical than was anticipated, but the Reorder for a while and in making the fone of the moet-ing more political than was anticipated, but the Re-publican sentiments were almost manimously indorsed by the meeting; and when, after cheers had been given for Filimore by the disturbers, the name of Fre-ment was proposed, the building fairly shook with ap-

ment was proposed, the bulling larly allows which plause.

The meeting was literally a great uprising mass of the Workingmen of Jersey City. The hall was erowded, the scene lively to the last degree, and the opposition offered from time to time by the Fillmore men, who questioned the speaker and forced him to read decuments in order to crush their opposition, gave additional stimulos to the enthusiasm. The address occurred to the contract of the delivery, and the cupied about two hours and a half in delivery, and the attention given to it shows that the Workingmen of Jersey City are eager to learn the truth regarding the

MORE ABOUT THE MURDER-A CHAR-ACTERISTIC LETTER FROM ONE OF THE BOYS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1856. The thirty-three prisoners arrested belonging to the Shifter Hese Company, were brought before Ald. Erne, at the Mayor's Office, for a hearing. The greatest excitement prevailed inside and outside of the Mayor's Office. The parties arrested are Americans, and their friends charge upon the Democrats a design and their friends charge upon the Democrats a design of keeping these men in prison until after the election. In fact the testimony clicited to day shows that no one can tell who fired the pistol, and that the Company were only making the usual noises made while proceeding to fires. I send you the following letter taken from Hicks, one of the prisoners, which was written by one of the Philadelphians while in Baltimore to one of his friends, a "bummer," in this city.

from Hicks, one of the prisoners, which was written by one of the Philadelphians while in Baltimore to one of his friends, a "bummer," in this city.

"Baltimore, Oct. 9th, 1856.

"Dear Friend—I arrived here asky exterday, and I found in Cars shout 100 Moyamensing fellows, among them was John Drew, McHewen, Geo. Finey, red Mike, and Curley Bill. They were brought on here by the Democrats to help on, but one of them, I think, was shot dead. About 113 o'clock the flag in the 12th Ward was put at hair minest to let the "plugs" know that the Democrats was coming, and we went down and took their engine house from them, and killed and wounded about 50 of them, according to promise,—had the pleasure to shoot 5 leads at Mirita was, and Guy Spright shot at him also. At about 2 o'clock werd came to us again that the Democrats were taking the 8th Ward, and we went down, led on by Capt. Gambrill and English. There we longht about 3 hours, Gambrill and Gates were ellightly wounded, and Major Gare, but they did not stop for that, but kept on fighting like hell, and they fell like sheep, the wins of hess. The Democrats had about 100 moskets and iffes, but they don't know how to use them; they went to and iffes, but they don't know how to use them; they went to make they wind. I tell you, for the Domocrats had about 100 moskets and iffes, but they don't know how to use them; they went to make they usually a to the book of the them; they went to make the state of the had been to be the sin the country and Dutch Guard's armony for them. Tell Giger Montgomery and Dutch Guard's armony for them. Tell Giger Montgomery and Dutch Guard's armony for them; they went to the book and show they want to him and short him again in the head, and then run their bayeness through him but he is not dead yet. Gates had nine take is in his coast and three was about rone of the son and there had not the had, and gove them to Coulson, and the had also the magnin the head, and the run their bayeness through him back to them again. One of the aid there

All the keys send their respects to all the businers.

The signature was torn off,

The hearing was not concluded when I was compelled to mail this letter.

- JOSEPH STRONG of Putnam County is the Bepublean condidate for Congress in the IXth District, composed of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties, and now represented by the Ston. Bayard